

平面光波导结构的 FDTD 分析*

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摘要 将各向异性理想匹配层(APML)吸收边界条件用于平面光波导结构的时域有限差分法(FDTD)分析中,导出了 APML 媒质中适用于角域和边缘的通用差分方程,并对平行介质带定向耦合器进行了数值模拟和验证,所得数值解与解析解非常一致.该方法可用于任意复杂结构的平面光波导的计算机辅助设计与分析.

关键词 时域有限差分法;各向异性理想匹配层;平面光波导

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0 引言

随着光波导器件设计的日益复杂化以及非均匀、非线性、各向异性、损耗性材料在光电子器件中的应用,用解析法精确求解 Maxwell 方程组在此类器件中的解已变得极为困难,因此用数值方法对 Maxwell 方程组进行精确求解就变得势在必行.目前,光波导器件分析的常用数值方法为光束传播法(BPM)^[1,2]和时域有限差分法(FDTD)^[3,4].BPM 法计算简单、速度快,但它采用了菲涅耳近似,忽略了由于光波导轴向的不均匀性而引起的反射波,而这些反射波在那些作为反射器的光波导器件中是不能被省略的.近年来,直接对 Maxwell 方程组求解的 FDTD 法已被应用于光波导器件的仿真和分析中.FDTD 法是一种直接在时域把 Maxwell 旋度方程离散为差分方程进行求解的数值方法^[5],这一方法具有广泛的实用性,可以模拟复杂的电磁结构,对媒质的非均匀性、各向异性、色散特性和非线性问题均可精确模拟,因此已被广泛应用于电磁散射、电磁兼容、天线辐射、微波电路设计等实际的电磁场计算中^[6].

FDTD 法的一个关键问题是吸收边界的处理,吸收边界的效果直接关系到 FDTD 计算的正确性和精确性,是影响 FDTD 计算品质的决定因素.J. P. Berenger 于 1994 年首先提出了二维理想匹配层(PML)吸收边界条件的概念^[7],并由 D. S. Katz 和 J. P. Berenger 分别推广到三维情况^[8,9].1996 年, S. D. Gedney 提出了各向异性 PML (APML) 理论并用于 FDTD 区域的吸收边界^[10].与传统的二阶 Mur 吸收边界条件相比^[11],PML 吸收边界条件可提高精度 40 dB 左右,是目前最好的吸收边界条件.

本文将 APML 吸收边界条件用于平面光波导结构的 FDTD 分析中,并对平行介质带定向耦合器进行了数值模拟和验证.

1 基本理论

图 1 为一典型平面光波导(平面介质波导)的纵向剖面图, x 轴代表光波的传播方向, y 轴代表厚度的方向, z 轴代表宽度的方向.平面光波导的宽度一般为几个毫米,与光波的波长相比,可以认为是无限宽的,光波在这个方向上不受限制,即 $\partial/\partial z = 0$,这样选取坐标后,平面光波导的研究就成为二维问题了.

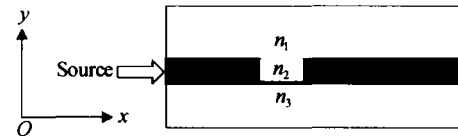


图 1 平面介质波导

Fig. 1 Sketch of planar slab dielectric waveguide

对于 TE 波,只有 H_x 、 H_y 和 E_z 分量,Maxwell 方程组可写成

$$\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} = -\mu \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial t} \tag{1.1}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} = \mu \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial t} \tag{1.2}$$

$$\frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial t} + \sigma E_z \tag{1.3}$$

采用中心差分法近似,可以得到式(1)的差格式

$$H_x^{n+1/2}(i, j+1/2) = H_x^{n-1/2}(i, j+1/2) - \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta y} (E_z^n(i, j+1) - E_z^n(i, j)) \tag{2.1}$$

$$H_y^{n+1/2}(i+1/2, j) = H_y^{n-1/2}(i+1/2, j) + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (E_z^n(i+1, j) - E_z^n(i, j)) \tag{2.2}$$

$$E_z^{n+1}(i, j) = \frac{2\varepsilon - \sigma\Delta t}{2\varepsilon + \sigma\Delta t} E_z^n(i, j) + \frac{2\Delta t}{2\varepsilon + \sigma\Delta t} \cdot$$

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算所得的耦合长度与解析解的比较,可以看出,利用 FDTD 计算所得耦合长度与解析解基本吻合. 产生误差的主要原因是数值色散,因此减少网格步长可提高计算精度.

3 结论

本文利用二维 FDTD 算法和 APML 吸收边界条件实现了平面光波导结构的一种数值分析方法,并编制程序对平行介质带定向耦合器进行了数值模拟和验证,所得结果与解析解非常一致. 与解析法相比,该方法具有简单直观的特点,可用于任意复杂结构的平面光波导的计算机辅助设计与分析.

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FDTD Analysis of Planar Optical Waveguide Structures

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Abstract An anisotropic perfectly matched layer (APML) absorbing boundary condition is used in the FDTD analysis of planar optical waveguide structures and the generalized APML difference equations are developed to handle the edges and corners of APML regions. The numerical simulations for the parallel-slab directional coupler are validated and presented. It is shown that the numerical results using FDTD method are in good agreement with the analytical solutions. This method can be applied in the computer-aided design and analysis of arbitrary planar optical waveguide structures.

Keywords Finite difference time domain method; Anisotropic perfectly matched layer; Planar optical waveguide structure



Kong Fanmin was born on March 23, 1969, in Shandong Province. He received Ph. D. degree from Department of Physics of Shandong University in 1999. Now he is an associate professor of Information Science and Engineering School at Shandong University. His research interests include numerical methods in modeling and design of microwave and optical devices.